The first moth emerged on the 11th August, the next on the 17th August, and others on the 19th and 20th August. The average length of the pupal stage was 14 days. In the spring of 1901, the late Mr. T. G. Priddey, of Toronto, sent to the Division a few larvæ of *A. virgunculu*. One of these began to spin a cocoon on the 1st May, the moth emerging on the 28th May. Another specimen which began to spin on the 5th May had changed to pupa by the 8th May, and the moth emerged on the 1st June. In these two instances it will be seen that the length of the pupal stage was much longer than that of those mentioned above. Some of the larvæ of the above brood stopped feeding about the middle of August, and acted as if they wanted to hibernate. In September they were put in a cool cellar, but by the middle of October they had all died. These were all mature larvæ, and I cannot account for their not spinning up with the others. At Toronto the writer has taken the moths commonly at light about the middle of June.

Food-plant.—The larvæ described in the present paper, as well as those received in the spring, were fed on plantain and dandelion.

A NEW GENUS OF MYRMELEONIDÆ.

BY NATHAN BANKS, EAST END, VA.

Hagen, in his "Stray Notes on Myrmeleonidæ," published in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLGIST for 1887 (Vol. XIX., p. 210), called attention to the fact that there are several species of ant-lion-flies in this country which lack tibial spurs. He placed these species in *Maracanda*, McLach., a genus based on one species from Turkestan. McLachlan's description of the genus agrees moderately well with our forms, except in a few minor particulars. But on examining the figure of the Turkestan insect it is at once apparent that our forms are not congeneric with it. The figure [Fedtschenko's Reise in Turkestan, Neuroptera, Plate 1, fig. 1] shows that in *Maracanda* there are five or six crossveins before the origin of the radial sector, and that the first branch of the radial sector arises far beyond the end of anal vein. These characters place the genus in a different section from the species we have included in *Maracanda*.

Moreover, the figure shows that the prothorax is quite broad, and the femora are stated to be lineate with black in the description. The last joint of the labial palpus is said to be much dilated. All these characters are foreign to the species we have wrongly included in *Maracanda;* therefore it becomes necessary to propose a new genus for our species.

Cryptoleon, new genus.

Antennæ about as long as head and prothorax; pronotum rather narrow; legs rather short and not slender, no spurs, anterior tarsus about as long as the tibia; last joint of labial palpi but little swollen. Two or four crossveins before origin of radial sector; first branch of radial sector arises much before the end of anal vein; costals in a single or double series; in the hind wings the cubital fork runs parallel to the anal vein for some distance.

Type, *Myrmeleon conspersus* Rambr.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF THE ATTACK OF AN ASILUS FLY ON COLIAS PHILODICE.

BY ALBERT F. WINN, WESTMOUNT, P. Q.

During the last week of my holidays at Biddeford, Maine, this summer, *Colias philodice* was abundant and in fine condition, and a great many were taken, in the hope that among them there might be some *C. interior*, but none of this species were found.

On July 19th, however, I noticed on the wing a yellow butterfly whose flight was most peculiar, and on capturing it, it proved to be a ♀ *philodice* in the clutches of a robber-fly (Asilus ——— sp.). Both were immediately put in the cyanide bottle, and about an hour later were folded up in the same paper, and the butterfly was not noticed as being in any way different from the usual well-known colour, but on the evening of July 24th, while looking over my captures with Mr. Chagnon, I came across these two specimens, and, to my surprise, the under side of the *philodice* was, by electric light, of a pale greenish colour. I was still further astonished to find that it was quite soft, although it had been in paper for six days, and all my other specimens were dry. I spread it, without relaxing, and it was duly taken off the boards to show to Mr. Lyman, who, I knew, would be interested in anything odd in the way of a Colias.

About a week later Mr. Lyman brought it back to me, remarking that "it was very curious that the colour of the under side should have become that greenish colour, by artificial light, and that *I had better spread it properly*. I thought I had done this already, but a slight breath closed its wings over its back and another flattened them out again. Three weeks more were given it on the setting-board, and it was still soft,